

It is possible that this rhino is the same animal as mentioned in the Annual Report on Game Preservation in Burma for the year ending 31st March 1940. Below is the relevant extract.

'In the Man-Aung and Yechaung Reserves of Ataran Division recent tracks of two rhinoceros were seen and a search by the local beat officer in the adjoining area of Tavoy Division produced another track.'

THE SUMATRAN TWO-HORNED RHINOCEROS, *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*.

Extract from a letter dated the 18th May 1955 from the Divisional Forest Officer, Minbu Forest Division (U Su):

'It has very recently been reported to me that there are some rhino in this division. Very recently some villagers from Nga-pe area had seen a rhino in the Pa-aing Reserve while collecting canes for their use, and also stated that some tracks were frequently seen in the Mon West Reserve and Kyetmauktaung area. From the reports it seems that there are not less than 3 to 5 rhinoceros in this division, probably *Rhinoceros sumatrensis*. I think they must have been wandering across from the Arakan Yoma.'

Mr. J. N. Martin, Superintending Engineer, who has been supervising the construction of the Padaung-Taungup motor road over the Arakan Yoma was informed by local trackers that there are rhinos in the Nga-pe area, three days' march from Yebawgyi-Mile 70. This coincides with the report received by U Su. Nga-pe area is near An Pass, and is lower down the area marked some 50 miles SSE. of Myohaung in Lieut.-General Philip Christison's map (*JBNHS*, Vol. 45 (4), pp. 605—1945).

According to Mr. Martin's informants, rhino tracks are no longer seen in the area about half-way between Sandoway and Prome.

25, INYA MYAING ROAD,
UNIVERSITY P.O.,
RANGOON, BURMA.
July 4, 1955.

TUN YIN

7. WILD BOARS BEING USED AS BLOOD HOUNDS

I wonder whether the readers of this journal have ever known a case of wild boars being used as blood hounds.

There is a place called Badnor in Rajasthan where the Thakur Sahib of this place used to keep a couple of tame wild boars some years ago. These wild boars were so trained that whenever a panther was wounded and required following up, these boars used to be let loose on him. They would at once pick up the blood trail, and on encountering the wounded panther would hold him at bay until the shikaries came and despatched the panther.

On enquiry I was informed that these boars while young were first taught to lick the blood of a goat and later to follow its trail laid for the purpose.

Since no accidents were reported while following a wounded panther in this novel way, it would certainly appear to be a very safe method of following up wounded carnivora.

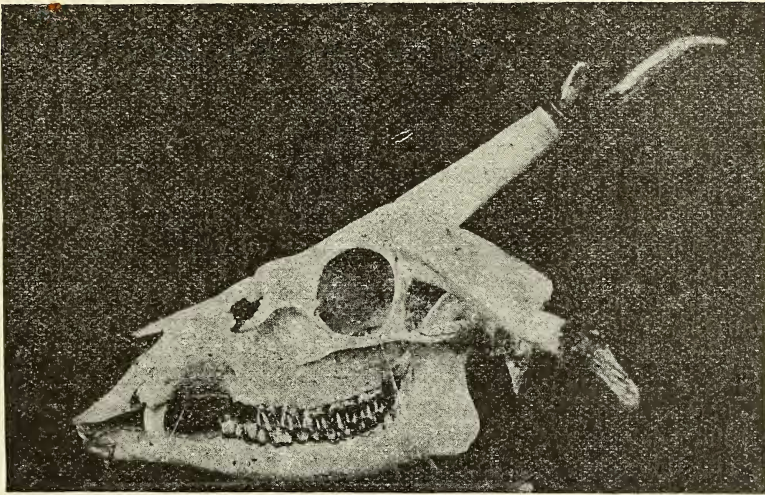
BANERA P.O.
RAJASTHAN.
August 19, 1955.

K. GUMAN SINGH,
Colonel, I.A.

8. MALFORMED MUNTJAC HEAD

(With a photo)

In connection with my recent reference to an abnormal Sambar antler another abnormal deer skull has come into my possession. In this case the skull is that of a Barking Deer—*Muntiacus muntjak*: Malay—Kijang.



This deer was shot on licence during the past open season and is of a fully mature male. It was in excellent condition.

The abnormality is in the left pedicel which, instead of growing upright has grown downwards and backwards past the left ear. This abnormal pedicel measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the angle of the skull above the eye socket, and the horn from the burr only $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The horn is very worn and stubby.

At the base of the abnormal pedicel, where it joins the front of the skull, there are two projections. One is half an inch long and the other, slightly above the first, is merely a small knob of bone. There are no signs at all of damage or injury to the abnormal pedicel or the bone structure at the base and the small projections appear to be projections from straight clear skull bone.